Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0005] with the following amended paragraph:

[0005] FIG. 6 is a partial essential optical paths view corresponding to FIG. 5. Light beams emitted from a light source 161 are converted to a planar light beam T by the backlight module 16, and then are projected into the light polarizing absorption film 142. The planar light beams T are randomly polarized into two linear polarized light beams, an s-polarization component and a p-polarization component (denoted by arrows s and p shown in FIG. 6). The polarization state of the s-polarization component is orthogonal to that of the p-polarization component. The light polarizing absorption film 142 has a polarization axis parallel to the s-polarization component, so the s-polarization component passes. The light polarizing absorption film 142 also has an absorption axis parallel to the p-polarization component, so the p-polarization component is absorbed. Therefore, only half of the light beams T can pass through the light polarizing absorption film 142. The light energy of the light beams T is not effectively used due to the light polarizing absorption film 142 ~~absorbs~~ absorbing half the light beams T, and the brightness of the liquid crystal display 1 is low.

Please replace paragraph [0008] with the following amended paragraph:

[0008] FIG. 8 is a partial essential light paths view corresponding to FIG. 7. Light beams T are randomly polarized, and consist of two linearly polarized light beams, an s-polarization component and a p-polarization component (denoted by arrows s and p shown in FIG. 8). A polarization state of the s-polarization component is orthogonal to that of the p-polarization component. The reflective polarizing element 266 has a polarization axis parallel to the s-polarization

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component, so the s-polarization component can pass. The reflective polarizing element 266 also has a reflection axis parallel to the p-polarization component, so the p-polarization component is reflected to the reflector 265. The reflected p-polarization component is partially converted to an s-polarization component, which then passes through the reflective polarizing element 266. The structure described above[[,]] can reuse the reflected p-polarization component, and increases an amount of the light energy produced by the liquid crystal display 2.

Please replace paragraph [0011] with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] An object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display having [[a]] high brightness, ~~which is~~ low [[in]] cost, and ~~which efficiently utilizes~~ efficient utilization of light energy.

Please replace paragraph [0012] with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] In order to achieve the object set forth, a liquid crystal display in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention comprises a liquid crystal panel and a backlight module[[,]]. [[the]] The liquid crystal panel has a reflective polarizing element, and the backlight module has a light source, a light guide plate, a reflector, and a quarter-wave plate. The light source is disposed adjacent to the light guide plate, and the reflector, the light guide plate and the quarter-wave plate are stacked together in order. The liquid crystal panel is located on the backlight module, and the reflective polarizing element of the liquid crystal panel faces toward the quarter-wave plate of the backlight module.

Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following amended paragraph:

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[0013] Other objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings[[.]]; in which:

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] FIG. 7 is a schematic view of another conventional liquid crystal display; and

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] FIG. 8 is a partial essential light paths view of the liquid crystal display in FIG. 7[[;]].

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

[0026] The quarter-wave plate 366 is an optical element made of mica, polyvinyl alcohol, or other components, which introduces a relative phase shift of $\Delta\phi=\pi/2$ between the constituent orthogonal o-component and e-component of a wave. A phase shift of $\pi/2$ will convert linear light to circular light and vice versa. Therefore, the reflected p-polarization component is converted to a circular polarization component, when it passes through the quarter-wave plate 366 the first time. The circular polarization component is reflected by the reflector 365 and then is converted to a linear polarization component when it passes the quarter-wave plate 366 again. The linear polarization component has a polarization direction orthogonal to the reflected p-polarization component, i.e., the reflected p-polarization component is converted to an s-polarization component after passing the quarter-wave plate 366 twice. So light energy is efficiently used, and the liquid

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crystal display 3 has a higher brightness than that of the liquid crystal display shown in [[FIGs.]] <u>FIGS.</u> 5 and 7.

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